

Review

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Posted Date: 18 September 2024

doi: 10.20944/preprints202409.1309.v1

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Review

Emerging Trends in Flavonoid Research: Advances in Understanding and Applications

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Abstract: Flavonoids are secondary plant metabolites involved in biological activity that are present in plentiful proportions in many plant origin foods and beverages. Owing to their chemical difference and qualities that make them beneficial for human health, they have received a lot of focus in research. This review therefore presents an account on the chemical structure of flavonoids, food sources and their metabolism with emphasis on bioavailability. And they also examine their antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, cardiovascular protective, neuroprotective, and antimicrobial properties and reveal related molecular processes. In addition, it overviews the clinical data concerning their possible use in the prevention and treatment of chronic diseases. Some of the problems that attend current flavonoid research are also dealt with; such issues as variation in the bioactivity of flavonoids and scarcity of clinical studies. This review is designed to present current state of knowledge and to provoke further research concerning the further potential of flavonoids in enhancing human health.

Keywords: flavonoids; phytochemicals; antioxidants; anti-inflammatory; anticancer; cardiovascular health; neuroprotection; antimicrobial; dietary sources; metabolism; bioavailability; therapeutic potential

Introduction:

There are over 4,000 identified flavonoids, which belong to the polyphenolic chemical compounds and are present in many plant derived products including fruits, vegetables, grains, herbs and tea and wine. These compounds contain fifteen carbon atoms formed into two phenyl rings connected by a three-atom bridge; this forms the basic Flavonoid nucleus. This leads to a vast number of subclasses of the flavonoids they are classified into as follows; flavanols, flavones, flavanones, flavan-3-ols (catechins), anthocyanins and isoflavones exert different biological activities and health benefits.

Many flavonoids have attracted considerable attention during the last few decades because they may possess physiologic beneficial functions. In epidemiological investigations and experimental research, flavonoid has been associated with several potentials health benefits such as, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, cardiovascular, neuroprotection and antimicrobial properties. These bioactive compounds act through multiple processes for instance, free radical scavenging, enzyme inhibition or activation, alteration of cell signaling and gene expression.

Due to the fact that flavonoids are ubiquitously consumed in the human diet, research on the potential involvement of these compounds in the prevention and/or treatment of disease has been conducted. A study of flavonoids suggests that their everyday intake can be useful in the prevention of the chronic diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, neurodegenerative diseases and metabolism syndromes among others. In addition, flavonoids have being realized serves as remedies in complimentary medicine and possibly as therapeutic compounds in clinical practice.

Thus flavonoids research encounter some of the problems such as inter-individual variability in bioavailability and metabolism as well as the lack of adequate clinical trial data on human health benefits. Appreciation of these subtleties is rail for promoting science and optimising the clinical utility of flavonoids.

The present review has attempted to give an account on flavonoids in terms of chemical properties, food sources, pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics, pharmacological properties, and the lacunas in the current research in the field. This paper is an attempt at synthesizing current information about flavonoids and pointing out directions for further research on the effects of flavonoids on human health and illness prevention.

Chemical Structure and Classification:

Flavonoids are a large group of polyphenolics with the general C₁₅ skeleton and a unique planar three-ringed structure containing two phenyl rings, and a heterocyclic pyran ring commonly referred to as the C-ring. This basic structure is accountable for the richness of the flavonoid subclasses that are closely related, though they have one or more different properties and biological activities.

1. Flavonoid Subclasses:

Depending on the differences in their chemistry and on the pattern of hydroxylation there are several subclasses of flavonoids. The main subclasses include:

- Flavonols: Because of a high antioxidant activity, flavonols include quercetin, kaempferol, and myricetin found in onions, kale, apples, and tea.
- Flavones: These include Apigenin and Luteolin found in parsley, celery as well as chamomile tea. Flavones are known to possess various biological activities including anti-inflammatory and antioxidant activity.
- Flavanones: A type of flavonoid mostly available in citrus fruits including oranges, grapefruits, and lemons, flavanones including hesperidin, naringenin are widely known to have cardiovascular health boosting properties.
- Flavan-3-ols (Catechins): Epicatechin and epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) the most essential catechins are found in green tea products including cocoa and berries have antioxidant characteristics and may improve health conditions.
- Anthocyanins: Responsible for the red, blue and purple color in fruits and vegetables, anthocyanins have antioxidant and anti-inflammatory benefits and like berries, grapes and red cabbage amongst others.
- Isoflavones: These flavonoids are mainly concentrated in soybeans and any products that are derived from it; even in this category they include genistein and daidzein which are phytoestrogens with hormonal and cardiovascular compounds.

2. Structural Variability and Effects:

Variation in the structure of the flavonoid subclasses determines their biological activity, absorption profile, metabolic fate and the physiological impact they have on man. Flavonoids are methylated, hydroxylated and glycosylated or conjugated with other molecules; the chemical modification of flavonoids means that the function and bioavailability for the body varies greatly.

3. Biological Activities:

It has reported that flavonoids have several biological activities such as antioxidant activities, anti-inflammatory activities, anti-cancer activities, antimicrobial activities, and cardiovascular protective activity. These activities include: Free radical scavenging activity to reduce the effects of reactive oxygen species, regulation of enzyme activity, suppression of inflammatory signaling pathways and alteration of gene expression.

Knowledge on the chemical features as well as categorization of flavonoids provides the basis for offering proofs on the health benefits as well as the prospective therapeutic value of these compounds. More studies on their structures and their functions, as well as how they might relate with other biological systems will enable researchers to fully unlock flavonoids as a means of improving people's health and fighting diseases.

Dietary Sources, Metabolism, and Bioavailability of Flavonoids:

1. Dietary Sources:

Flavonoids are phytochemicals that are found commonly in plant derived foods and beverages, and therefore are consumed daily by most people. Major dietary sources of flavonoids include:

- Fruits: Oranges, grapefruits, strawberries, blueberries, apples, grapes and cherries.
- Vegetables: Cabbage, celery, lettuce, tomatoes, cucumber and capsicum.
- Legumes: Tofu, soy milk and all products from soy beans and soy fibers.
- Herbs and Spices: Parsley, thyme, celery seed, and turmeric are the most effective herbs that can be used in a dish.
- Beverages: Green tea, black tea, red wine, cocoa.

Due to differences in plant variety, degree of ripeness, storage conditions and processing techniques, the flavonoid content and composition of the foods cannot be absolutely standardized. To eat flavonoids rich diet, people have to choose a wide variety of fruits, vegetables and plant products.

2. Metabolism:

The flavonoids which are consumed as food or are isolated from food undergo some metabolic processes in the human body and they alter their bioavailability and the biological activity. The metabolism of flavonoids can be broadly categorized into:

- Phase I Metabolism: This involve the altering reactions like oxidations, reductions and hydrolysations which mainly happen in the liver. Many Phase I metabolites are smaller and more water soluble than the parent compound.
- Phase II Metabolism: Phase II reactions involve conjugation in which water soluble products are formed, for example glucuronidation, sulfation and methylation mainly take place in liver and intestinal tract. These reactions increase the water solubility of flavonoids and their conjugates and then they are easily eliminated via bile or urinary tracts.

Variation in flavonoid metabolism as well as pattern is, therefore, possible depending on genetic factors, gut microbial population, and diet. Such metabolic reactions can affect the biological and nutritional efficacy of flavonoids.

3. Bioavailability:

It is the percent of flavonoids which are actually transported through the portal vein in to the systemic circulation of the body. Several factors influence flavonoid bioavailability:

- Chemical Structure: Glycosylation, methylation as well as conjugation represents other structural features that influence absorption and metabolism.
- Food Matrix: Another factor relates to the extent to which other nutrients in foods affect flavonoid bioavailability or else reduce it. For instance, dietary fats are associated with enhanced absorption whereas fiber is associated with decreased absorption.
- Gut Microbiota: The finding indicates that the intestinal bacteria are involved in the metabolism of flavonoids and its availability and it can alter the absorption efficiency of some flavonoids transforming them into other more bioactive forms.
- Processing and Cooking: Several methodologies, such as heating or even juicing of the food, may reduce the flavonoid concentration and their activity. For example, cooking can spoil flavonoids, while juicing can ease their release from plant's cells.

Nevertheless, the studies show that people may benefit from the flavonoid-rich foods when they consume them on a regular basis as part of their diet. Thus identifying and comprehending the determinants of flavonoid bioavailability aid nutrition specialists in enhancing the dietary guidelines

and in the formulation of flavonoid-based interventions to improve on human health and disease prevention.

Biological Activities and Health Benefits of Flavonoids:

Flavonoids are a diverse group of phytochemicals that are found in most plant based foods and beverages and possess one or the other useful physiological properties that make its consumption healthy. These compounds have received a lot of attention due to various pharmacological activities including antioxidant activity, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, cardiovascular activities, neurotoxicity and antimicrobial activity and the like. Knowledge of these biological activities is of particular importance for the clarification of its impact on human health and disease prevention.

1. Antioxidant Activity:

Flavonoids are well recognized to possess great antioxidant activity and can chelate free radicals and ROS in the body. In addition, flavonoids scavenge and neutralize these detrimental molecules; this reduces oxidative stress induced in cells and tissues decreasing the threat of oxidative induced diseases like cardiovascular diseases, cancer and neurodegenerative diseases.

2. Anti-inflammatory Effects:

A considerable number of flavonoids exhibit anti-inflammatory effects that include suppression of various inflammatory agents and cascades related to chronic inflammation. Due to their ability of suppressing certain signaling pathways and the concentration of pro-inflammatory cytokines release, flavonoids plays an important role in alleviating inflammation that is related to arthritis, asthma and inflammatory bowel disease.

3. Anticancer Potential:

In the present study, flavonoids indicated that they have potential to prevent cancer initiation, progression as well as metastasis. Among the effects of the compounds are the ability to trigger apoptosis in cancer cells, prevent formation of blood vessels needed by the tumor, and reduction of activity of enzymes that cause cancer formation. Some of these flavonoids include quercetin, kaempferol and epigallocatechin gallate (EGCG) chemical which has been analyzed most in relation to chemotherapy.

4. Cardiovascular Protective Effects:

Epigallocatechin gallate, quercetin, kaempferol, myricetin and some other flavonoids has been shown below captivating cardiovascular protection by favouring endothelial function, reducing blood pressure, lowering LDL cholesterol levels and preventing platelet aggregation. All these accredit themselves in minimizing the possibilities of other cardiovascular diseases including coronary artery disease, stroke, high blood pressure among them.

5. Neuroprotective Properties:

Therefore, flavonoids modulate and improve cognitive function, decrease neuroinflammation, and act as shields to neurons against oxidative stress and neurotoxicity. All these properties are especially significant in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases, where oxidative stress and inflammation are implicated in the disease process.

6. Antimicrobial Activity:

For purposes of this discussion, flavonoids with antimicrobial properties will be discussed individually as well as in their classification. They can suppress the microorganisms and biofilms, that makes them good candidates for designing new antimicrobial agents or additional therapies in infections diseases.

7. Other Health Benefits:

Flavonoids have been identified to have other benefits that include, the modulating impact on insulin signaling and glucose homeostasis in diabetes, contribution to bone health, and skin health with due regard to antioxidant and anti-inflammatory impacts.

Altogether, flavonoids play cytoprotective and antitumor effects through antioxidant action, interaction with cytokine networks and changes of cell signaling which occurs in diseases. The importance of the flavonoids makes it necessary to add research into the bioactivity and therapeutic potentials of flavonoids with the aim of achieving optimal benefits on human health and preventing the diseases.

Therapeutic Potential and Clinical Applications of Flavonoids:

A large of group of bioactive compounds that belong to the class of phytochemicals, flavonoids are present in plenty in foods of plant origin as well as in beverages. Due to possession of complex and revolutionary chemical formulations, and a variety of biological roles, they have the potential to provide new prevention and treatment strategies. Here they are presented based on clinical evidence of their therapeutic use and potential trends in flavonoid-based treatment.

1. Cardiovascular Health:

Among flavonoids the strongest effects were observed for flavonols such as quercetin and for flavan-3-ols like catechins that had cardiovascular protective properties in many clinical trials. Tea, fruits and berries, and cocoa contain flavonoids, and the foods have been said to have an inverse relationship with CHD, better vascular elasticity, reduced BP, and reduced levels of LDL cholesterol. Observational studies have shown a favorable effect of flavonoids on clinical variables relating to cardiovascular disease control; however, controlled studies to identify the appropriate doses and preparations of flavonoids for therapeutic purposes are still lacking.

2. Cancer Prevention and Treatment:

Due to their gathered evidence of antioxidant activity, changes in cell signaling, inhibitory effect in tumor cells and angiogenesis, flavonoids are perceived to hold encouraging anticancer potentials. The ability of flavonoids to act as chemo preventive agents against the different cancers has been studied clinically and it has been observed that flavonoids can prevent the development of breast, prostate, colorectal, lung among others. Among those flavonoids, quercetin and EGCG have been identified for their ability to increase the effectiveness of conventional cancer treatments and at the same time lessen the side effects. However, these favourable observations on clinical effects of flavonoids have not been fully substantiated clinically through large sample clinical trial.

3. Neurological Disorders:

The beneficial impacts of flavonoids to the neurons in regard to their antioxidant and anti-inflammatory properties make flavonoids to be promising candidates when it comes to managing neurodegenerative diseases like Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases. Advanced studies have shown that diets that contain flavonoids enhance the brain's ability to perform, preserve neurons from damage by free radicals, and perhaps slow the development or progression of neurological diseases. There are current ongoing clinical investigations to determine the effectiveness of the flavonoids for neurotherapeutic interventions for neurodegenerative disorders and neurorecovery.

4. Metabolic Disorders:

It has been also studied that flavonoids have some beneficial effects in enhancing insulin sensitivity, glucose and lipid homeostasis related to type 2 diabetes and obesity. Randomized clinical trails targeting the consumption of flavonoid have revealed improvements on glycemic control and lipid profile as well as markers of adiposity. Hence, flavinoids such as quercetin and resveratrol have been under the investigation as possible part of synergistic therapies for metabolic syndrome and of its associated complications.

5. Anti-inflammatory and Immune Modulation:

Persistent inflammation is involved in the development of many diseases such as autoimmune diseases and inflammatory bowel diseases. This category of polyphenols has been shown to possess substantial anti-inflammatory effects due to its ability to suppress inflammogens and effect immune cells. Some clinical studies aimed at evaluating flavonoids in relation with the treatment of inflammatory diseases revealed some positive effects on the symptoms as well as on the patients'

quality of life. Some of the possible directions for future research include further identification of the exact action of flavonoids and the refinement of the methods of their therapeutic application.

6. Skin Health and Dermatological Conditions:

External and internal use of flavonoids have been studied with an aim of enhancing skin health, preventing the effects of UV radiation and other dermatological disorders including eczema and acne. Some flavonoids are attributed to moderate improvement of skin hydration, increased elasticity as well as the ability to decrease inflammation and reactive oxygen species production in the skin. More studies are required to establish their effectiveness and safety in dermaologic treatment.

7. Gastrointestinal Health:

Some flavonoids have exhibited antibacterial action and may help in the regulation of gut microbial balance, decrease in inflammation, and integrity of the gut lining. Scientific studies have shown potentialities of the flavonoids in controlling symptoms of IBS as well as IBD, but more elaborate clinical researches are needed to prove efficiencies of the flavonoids clinically.

In conclusion, flavonoids represent promising natural compounds with diverse therapeutic potential across various health conditions. While preliminary clinical research supports their efficacy and safety, further well-designed clinical trials are essential to validate their therapeutic benefits, establish optimal dosages and formulations, and elucidate underlying mechanisms of action. Incorporating flavonoid-rich foods into dietary recommendations and exploring flavonoid-based therapies could pave the way for personalized medicine approaches aimed at optimizing health outcomes and disease management.

Safety, Toxicity, and Challenges of Flavonoids:

Flavonoids, while generally regarded as safe when consumed through dietary sources, present considerations regarding their safety, potential toxicity, and challenges in research and application. Understanding these aspects is crucial for maximizing their therapeutic potential and ensuring their safe use in various health contexts.

1. Safety Considerations:

Flavonoids are commonly found in fruits, vegetables, and beverages consumed as part of a balanced diet. They are generally recognized as safe (GRAS) by regulatory agencies such as the FDA when consumed in typical dietary amounts. Adverse effects from dietary flavonoids are rare but may include gastrointestinal discomfort or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

2. Potential Toxicity:

In isolated and purified forms, some flavonoids have been shown to exhibit cytotoxic or genotoxic effects in laboratory studies, particularly at high concentrations or when administered in non-physiological doses. The potential for toxicity varies depending on the specific flavonoid compound, its structural characteristics, and interactions with other dietary components or medications.

3. Challenges in Research:

- **Bioavailability and Metabolism:** Flavonoid bioavailability can be low due to factors such as poor absorption, rapid metabolism, and extensive first-pass metabolism in the liver. Variability in individual metabolism and gut microbiota composition further complicates the assessment of flavonoid bioactivity and efficacy.
- **Clinical Evidence:** Despite promising preclinical data, clinical evidence supporting the therapeutic efficacy of flavonoids in humans is limited and often inconclusive. Challenges include heterogeneity in study designs, small sample sizes, short study durations, and variability in flavonoid dosages and formulations.

- Structure-Activity Relationships: The diverse chemical structures of flavonoids contribute to variability in their biological activities and health effects. Identifying specific structure-activity relationships and optimal therapeutic formulations remains a challenge in flavonoid research.

4. Interactions and Contradictory Effects:

Flavonoids can either enhance or inhibit the pharmacokinetics of the drugs by altering their absorption, metabolism or both. Patients on medicines with narrow therapeutic margins should therefore avoid flavonoid supplements or concentrated preparations. Moreover, it should be pointed out that some flavonoids may express the hormesis phenomenon, according to which the administration of certain substances in small dosages is useful and, in large dosages, toxic.

5. Regulatory and Quality Control Issues:

The purity, quality and labeling of flavonoid containing dietary supplements is regulated and controlled to different extents around the world hence raising concerns about supplement purity, quality and labeling. Standardised techniques of analysis would attract the development of flavored flavonoids in supplementary form and foods fortification.

6. Individual Variability and Personalized Approaches:

It has also been observed that flavonoid sensitivity may differ depending on the genetic makeup of the person and on such characteristics as age, sex, diet, and diseases. It may therefore be necessary to adopt individualized strategies of flavonoid consumption and supplementation so that the health benefits exceed any damaging effects.

In conclusion, despite the enormous prospect of using flavonoids as natural bio-active compounds with multi-healing properties, safety, toxicity, and research constraints pose a great caution. Further research should be devoted to enhance the bioavailability of flavonoids, to describe the mode of the action, to carry out more objective and comprehensive research on flavonoids, and to set up solid standards and directions for utilising flavonoids in health promoting and disease preventing approaches.

Future Perspectives and Conclusions:

Due to the multiple biological effects and pro-health properties of flavonoids, they are considered to be an area of interest for the further evolution of the preventive and directly therapeutic medicine. As we look ahead, several key perspectives and areas of focus emerge that could shape the future exploration and application of flavonoids: As we look ahead, several key perspectives and areas of focus emerge that could shape the future exploration and application of flavonoids:

1. Enhanced Understanding of Mechanisms:

Furthering knowledge of the basic features in flavonoid bioactivity is important. More efforts should be expanded to investigate how the certain flavonoids interfere with the cell signaling networks, manipulate the genes, and affect the cellular functions. Such knowledge will assist in defining better therapeutic targets and fine-tuning flavonoid-based programmes.

2. Improved Bioavailability and Delivery Systems:

It is therefore important to try to resolve questions associated to the flavonoid bioavailability. There may be possibilities to use new carriers or nanotechnology and encapsulation of flavonoids in order to improve the stability of flavonoids, their solubility and bioavailability. Understanding factors that affect flavonoid metabolism and formulating ways by which these can effectively be transported to organs requiring them is an effective technique of enhancing the efficiency of flavonoids.

3. Integration of Flavonoids into Personalized Nutrition:

With the shift towards more individualised nutrition concepts, the inclusion of flavonoids depending on a person's genotype, dietary preferences as well as health condition seems to be more valid. Flavonoid consumption could therefore be adjusted depending on certain health requirements and/or genetic make-up so as to optimise benefits and/or possibly reduce risks and/or side effects.

4. Clinical Validation and Evidence-Based Medicine:

Randomised controlled trials with a large number of participants of different ages, gender and ethnicity as well as with various diseases are required to confirm the efficiency and safety of flavonoids. Large epidemiological studies with clear study design and outcomes together with large prospective randomized clinical control trials with standard research protocols will give more concrete data in Favor of flavonoid interventions. It is therefore paramount that both the researchers and clinicians as well as the industry players work closely together in an effort to ensure that such findings are put to use at the earliest instance possible.

5. Exploration of Synergistic Effects and Combinations:

It should also increase research on combined effects of flavonoids with other bioactive proteins like vitamins, minerals, and phytochemicals in order to boost their therapeutic value. Dissection of the mechanisms of synergistic or at least synergistic interactions of different flavonoids might help in the development of new treatment approaches for multifactorial illnesses.

6. Regulatory Framework and Quality Assurance:

There is need to determine stringent set of rules and standards of quality that these flavonoid-containing products should meet. Described methods for the determination of flavonoids content, purity, and bioactivity allow defining the safety of the product and the buyer. The synergy created by the cooperation of regulatory agencies, academic institutions, and supplement manufacturers will help to increase the 'up-ness' of the flavonoid supplement market.

Conclusion:

Altogether, flavonoids seem to be a storehouse of bioactive compounds, which could be useful due to their numerous health benefits. Although great advancement has been made in the identification of the mechanisms and the trials of the efficacy of these drugs, issues such as, permeability, confirmation of the effectiveness of these drugs and the establishment of the appropriate use for individuals are still present. The future research directions should lie in the improvement of flavonoid biology knowledge, delivery systems, RCT and flavonoids in the context of precision nutrition and evidence-based complementary medicine. However, understanding and optimally using flavonoids mean the opportunity to open horizons for prevention and treatment of human diseases and enhancement of the quality of life worldwide.

Funding: Self Funded.

Acknowledgments: The author would like to thank all his mentors. The notes compiled here are collected over a period of time and may have been reproduced verbatim. Apologize to all researchers if in-advertently failed to acknowledge them in the references.

Conflicts of Interest: Nil.

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